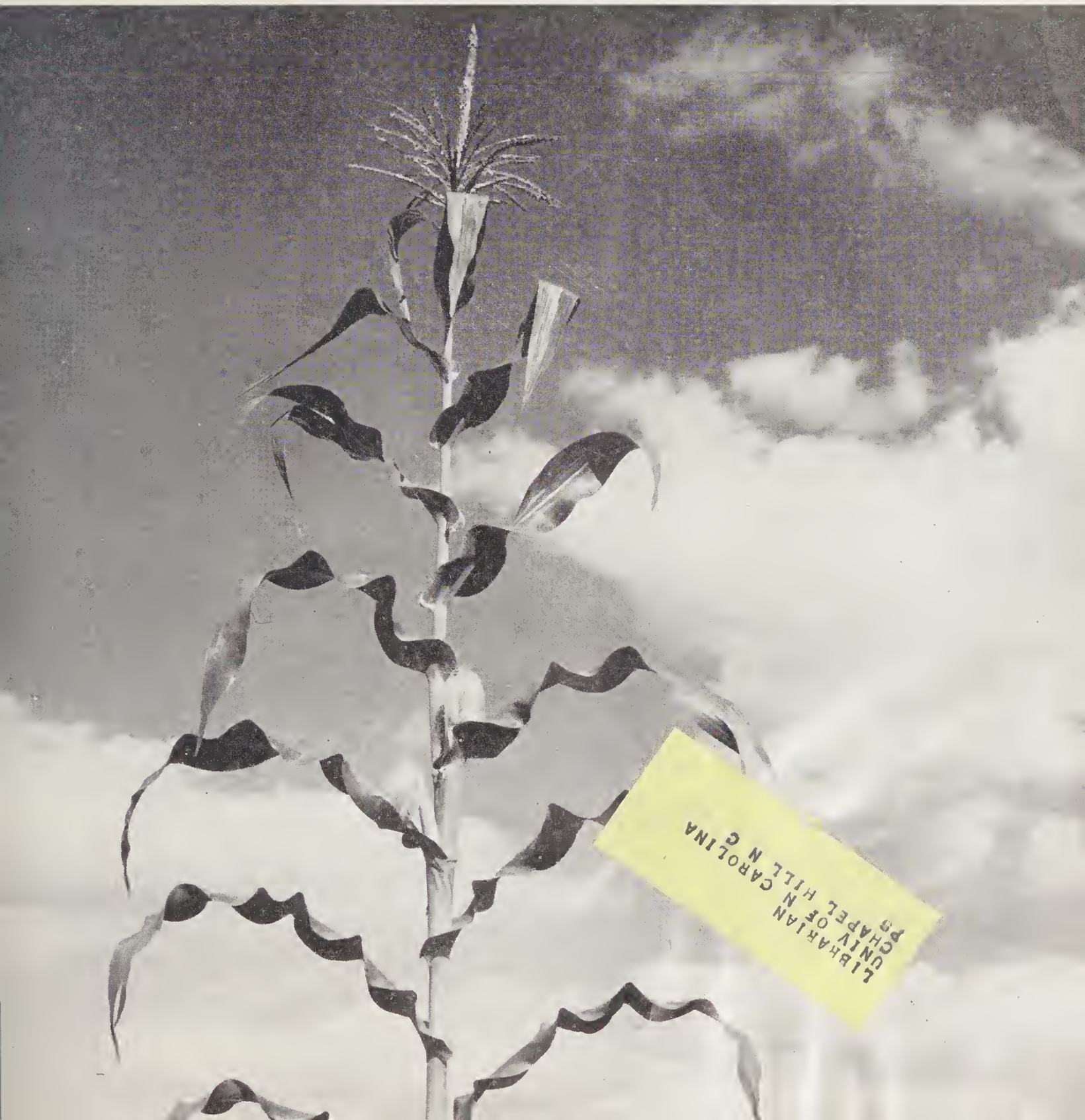
the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

ISLAND PARADISE
Never-Never Land with lights

BATTLE FOR POWER
How three Tar Heels fought

AUGUST, 1957



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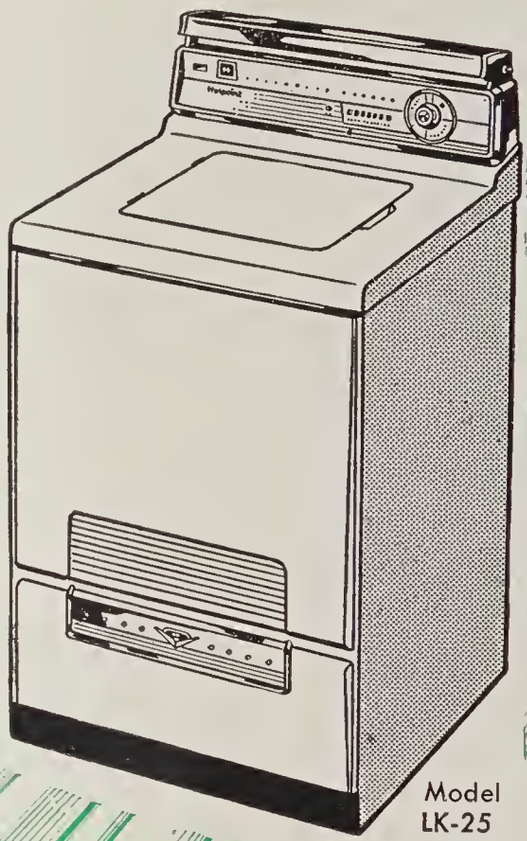

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Dear Reader:

LESS THAN 40 PER CENT of North Carolina's farm people carry any health insurance at all, and of those who do, the majority pick the most expensive way to get it—individually, rather than through a group such as the Grange, Farm Bureau, or even their rural electric cooperative. This is a sorry state of affairs, to the thinking of Dr. C. Horace Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton is head of the Department of Rural Sociology at State College, and if anybody knows more about the nature of North Carolina farm people than he, we have yet to hear of them.

WITHOUT DR. HAMILTON and his fellow sociologists, census data and other statistical summations of our existence wouldn't have much value, except to printers, who claim the only thing this world needs is a good one-line filler; statistical studies are their steadiest source of facts with which to fill out the short columns. But thanks to the analytical work of the sociologists, the public gets a good picture of where it is, where it is heading, what it has, and what it doesn't have. Out of this knowledge comes the public righting of wrongs, not to mention the private manufacturing of goods, and creation of services, that the public will buy.

THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY of medical care available to North Carolina farmers has long been under the scrutiny of Dr. Hamilton, and he hasn't been happy about some of the things he has observed. His concern has led him into the field of health insurance, where he is a respected authority. On page 5, he criticizes some weaknesses of the most widely-sold policies, and presents his suggestions for strengthening them.

ONE WEAKNESS in the insurance most of us carry is seen in the fact that health insurance covers 70 per cent of America's people, but only about 25 per cent of our total medical expenses. We're also missing a bet in not making ourselves eligible for such group benefits as coverage of pre-existing conditions. People who do not get insurance on a group basis pay much higher premiums than those who do, and on the average their benefits will not be over 50 or 60 per cent of what they pay in premiums. The insured group gets back about 83 per cent of its premium in benefits.

IT MAY OR MAY NOT comfort you smokers to learn the results of a recent poll President Eisenhower made of his cabinet. Among the smokers are Wilson, Brownell, Seaton, and Mitchell. Non-smokers are Dulles, Humphrey, Summerfield, Benson, Weeks, Folsom. Neither Eisenhower nor Nixon smokes.

J. C. Brown Jr.

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12 *August, 1957* *Number 8*

J. C. BROWN JR., *Editor*

REBEKAH RIVERS, *Assistant Editor*

LYNN BRUNSON, *Editorial Assistant*

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*

CHARLES L. OVERMAN, *Advertising and Power Use Director*

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc. Second class mail privileges authorized at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Richmond, Va. Editorial offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Subscription price 60c per year.

Contents copyrighted 1957 by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc.

FARMING

news and information you can use

REFUND: Farmers are entitled to refunds of the federal excise tax they paid on gasoline for farming purposes. A law passed by Congress last year allows them to claim two cents on each gallon purchased after 1955 but prior to July 1, 1956, and three cents on each gallon after July 1, 1956. You should get a form 2240 from your county agent or District Director of Internal Revenue, Greensboro, N. C. You must file the claim before September 30 to get a refund.

The 20 per cent acreage cut, Soil Bank, and unfavorable weather, has cut this year's flue-cured tobacco crop by about 30 per cent, most experts figure. On the other hand, the price should be up from 1956's average $51.60. Best guess is 1957 tobacco will average $60 a hundred.

IVY KILLER: A new chemical called amino triazole does a good job of eliminating poison ivy and oak, both in the sun and shade, according to Weed Specialist Bill Westmoreland of State College. Don't use it on plants you want to keep.

North Carolina farmers approved wheat quotas in the recent election; 93 per cent of those voting favored quotas and "high" price supports. The price cannot go under $1.99 a bushel (75 per cent of parity), according to ASC's Dan Hatch. Last year it was supported at $2.21.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER has announced the selection of six North Carolina "Master Farm Families." They hail from Jones, Wayne, Hoke, Guilford, Alexander, and Yancey Counties. The families were nominated by a committee from the Agricultural Extension Service. The winners are the Thomas Hoods, Dover, Route 2; Charles Hooks, Fremont, Route 2; J. M. McGoogans, Lumber Bridge, Route 1; Capers Prichetts, Browns Summit, Route 1; Woodrow Paynes, Taylorsville, Route 3; and Ralph Rays, Burnsville, Route 2. Since 1927, there have been 73 North Carolina Master Farm Families.

CLEAN: One of Cleveland County's biggest operators in the turkey business insists on cleanliness around his turkey house. C. Royster Jr., who recently put in 3,500 day-old poults, has a disinfectant pen outside the turkey house. When anyone enters he must disinfect his shoes.

MAIL BOX

I would like to add to our farm income by taking in tourists. We live 10½ miles from Statesville—a beautiful section of the country. We run a small dairy, have a nice fishing pond, and all of the conveniences of the city. I am interested in more or less elderly couples. They would have a nice place to rest.

Mrs. Ed Johnson
Route 5, Box 163
Statesville, N. C.

Our copies of the *Carolina Farmer* turned up like magic and I placed one on the Senator's desk promptly. Rest assured it will be useful to us.

William M. Cochrane
Executive Secretary to
Sen. W. Kerr Scott

The other day while waiting to see Ben Washam (manager, Cornelius EMC), I picked up a copy of the *Carolina Farmer* and enjoyed it immensely. Here is my check for $1.80 and would you enter a year's subscription to B. Merritt, R. R. Moore, and Mrs. J. Marion Moore.

You have some wonderful articles. They are very timely and helpful.

B. Merritt
Charlotte, N. C.

OXENTINE CABIN
(Photo by E. P. Holmes)

Dial for Bear

Anyone for bear hunting? Then call Frank Oxentine, an Indian whose vocation is commercial bear hunting.

Thanks to his rural telephone, folks can now call Oxentine long distance to make appointments with him to go into the Great Smokies in quest of bruin. His house (left) is quite rustic and is located in one of the most picturesque sections of North Carolina—in the Blue Ridge Mountains near the border of Watauga and Ashe Counties. These mountains form a beautiful background for the Oxentine cabin.

He gets his telephone service from the Skyline Telephone Membership Corporation at West Jefferson. This co-op was chartered on January 4, 1951, and is one of the oldest rural telephone cooperatives in the state. Skyline serves around 600 consumers in Ashe and Watauga Counties and is managed by C. J. Farthing, Jr.

In the Opinion *of*

DR. C. HORACE HAMILTON
Head, Department of Rural Sociology
N. C. State College

HEALTH INSURANCE CAN BE IMPROVED

In my opinion, health insurance is a good thing but there is still much room for improvement.

In the first place, the use of health insurance as a means of paying relatively small hospital bills is an economic waste. Medical expenses which are relatively small should be paid out of current income. Savings and a judicious use of short term credit should also be used to pay unexpected medical expenses of intermediate size.

Therefore, I favor health insurance with a deductible feature, like a $50 or a $100 deductible automobile accident policy. Most self-supporting families can pay the small bills. It is the big bills, caused by unusually serious or long illnesses, that should be covered by insurance. Major medical insurance, now being sold largely to groups, seems to be the kind of insurance that we all need. Coupled with a deductible feature it should not be too expensive for even people of moderate means.

In the second place, too much health insurance is cancellable; that is, renewable at the option of the company. Even some so-called noncancellable health insurance terminates at 65 years of age; and, if it continues beyond age 65, the rates are increased and the benefits are reduced.

Health insurance policies which can be cancelled by the company are very bad. They should be avoided like poison.

We should have a type of health insurance comparable to full legal reserve, ordinary life insurance. Such policies would have cash and loan values. If such health insurance were available, people should take it out while they are young and healthy. Thus, in their youth, they would accumulate reserves which could be used by insurance companies to pay the high medical expenses incident to old age.

In the third place, too many people think of health insurance simply as a means of prepayment of medical expense. This is a very important aspect of health insurance, but it is not the most important. Another and more important aspect of health insurance is that it provides a means of sharing risks of expensive illness.

In the fourth place, we need to provide low cost comprehensive insurance on a group basis for farm people as well as for others who are self-employed. More and more farm people are organizing for economic, social and educational purposes. Why should they not include group health insurance in their plans? It can and must be done.

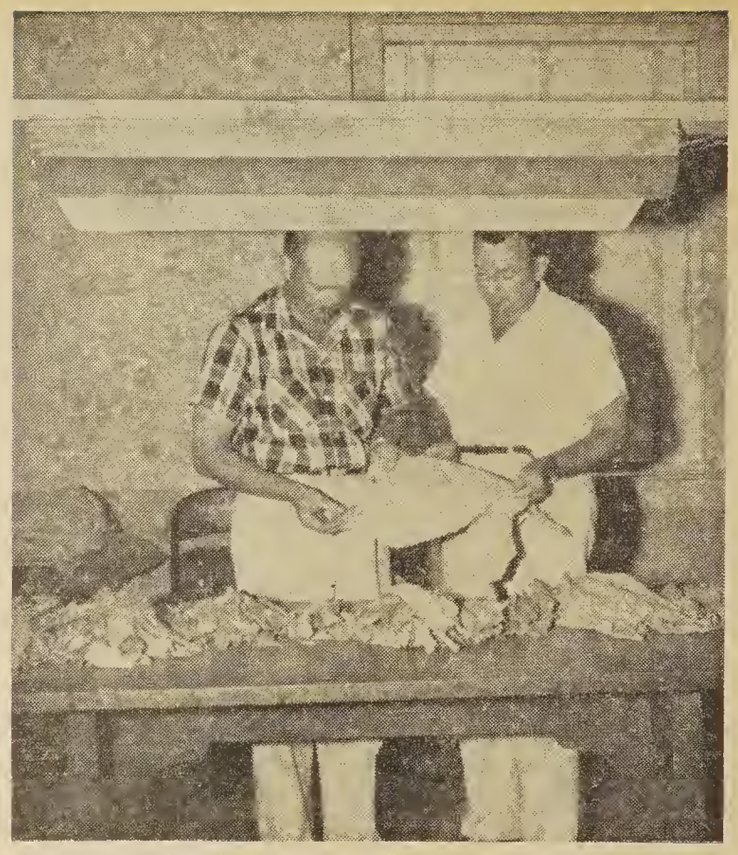
Finally, and eventually, we must have health insurance in which premiums are adjusted to the insured's ability to pay. This sort of arrangement would make it possible for many people of low income to buy health insurance and, hence, to avoid becoming dependent on the community in times of serious illness.

C Horace Hamilton

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

Make Light Of Sorting

By CHARLES L. OVERMAN
Agricultural Engineer



Clyde Peedin demonstrates fluorescent grading light for Claxton Sutton, Tri-County EMC electrification advisor.

• "If a farmer can but once use a uniformly lighted grading bench, he will never go back to daylight for grading tobacco," claims Clyde Peedin, assistant county agent in Wayne County.

Sorting tobacco is a dull, monotonous job that comes inevitably with every tobacco season. Every tobacco farmer knows what it means to sit behind the s o r t i n g bench, finger through hundreds upon hundreds of leaves that represent a summer of hard field work, knowing that every time a leaf goes in the wrong pile it costs him some of his profit, maybe even enough to buy the electric range that his wife wants so badly.

Through the entire process of producing tobacco for the market, no time is more critical than the time when the leaf-product must be graded. The fact is that this job could be much easier and better grading result if the farmer would stop and think for a minute about the conditions that his grading ability depend on.

Let's look at a few of the prevailing conditions on North Carolina tobacco farms. Where is tobacco graded? When is it graded? What is the buyer's judgment based on?

On a large percentage of North Carolina farms, tobacco is graded in "packhouses." The houses were built with a door and, perhaps, one window. In other words, very little uniform light can get into the area where the crop is graded. Daylight, the most-used source of light, is subjected to differences in cloud conditions and time of day and varies greatly from morning to noon to night. The light variation leads to waste and poor grading of tobacco. When nightfall comes, a makeshift extension cord with its incandescent bulb is used to provide light for grading if late work is imperative. In short, because of changing light conditions, a leaf of tobacco will not, in every case, grade the same in late afternon or night that it did in the early morning.

"EXPERIENCED IN THE USE of the proper kind of lighting for grading," Peedin says, "the farmer will find that his sorting job goes much faster, that it is easier on his eyes, and that the lack of any variation in light throughout the entire day will greatly enhance the over-all grade of his tobacco."

What, then, will supply the light needed? A four-foot fluorescent fixture with the proper tubes does the job best of all. In the fixture, you should use one 40-watt "Deluxe Cool White" tube and one 40-watt "Daylight" tube. This combination has proven itself to produce the light most nearly suited for sorting tobacco. If this combination cannot be obtained, two 40-watt "Deluxe Cool White" tubes are considered second choice. Either way, a uniform light will be had. The fixture, with tubes, can probably be bought for about $12 to $20.

The fixture should be hung over the work-bench, 3½ feet above it. If more than one fixture is to be used, additional fixtures should be hung, in line, about 1½ feet apart to eliminate any "dark spots" on the bench. Windows or doors are not needed when you have the proper electric lights; they should be covered to prevent the entrance of "off colors" from outside light.

Most fluorescent fixtures for farm use can be bought with a cord and plug, making them useful for other jobs elsewhere on the farm. Wherever they are used, a convenient outlet should be located nearby. The circuit

(Continued on Page 18)

Showdown at Hells Canyon. In the tug-o-war for votes on Hells Canyon recently, there was never any doubt about North Carolina's Kerr Scott. He'd always pulled for the rural electric co-ops which were vigorously backing the Morse Bill for comprehensive federal development of Hells Canyon, called the greatest remaining dam site in North America. In the previous Congress he had co-sponsored a similar bill for a high dam there. There wasn't a chance he would change his mind in favor of the Administration proposal to let Idaho Power Company build three small dams. The three dams would block the federal high dam but yield only a fraction of its benefits.

There was concern over Sam Ervin, the state's other senator. His votes had usually been friendly to the rural electrics, but last summer he voted against the federal dam. On the eve of the latest Senate action, he declined to commit himself in a telephone conversation with Bill Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association and representative of the state's electric co-ops. High dam supporters were pessimistic about the chances of changing his vote.

Finally, on the afternoon of June 21, the senators covered the fires of debate and voted. Vice president Nixon announced the decision.

Forty-five votes for Hells Canyon.
Thirty-eight against.

In a seldom seen demonstration in the dignified Senate, spectators cheered. Back home, rural electric folks cheered, too. Sam Ervin had joined with Scott and cast his vote for comprehensive development of the Snake River in Idaho. The victory meant more to Tar Heel farmers than affirmation of an ideal. Someday soon when they need help in the face of a power shortage, or flood threat, in North Carolina, the Western senators who staked their political lives on Hells Canyon will remember how Sam Ervin and Kerr Scott voted.

Mr. Shuford's Vote. Caught napping by the victory in the Senate, the utility lobby's friends in the Administration renewed their back-alley assault on the House version of the Hells Canyon bill as it went to committee. The White House had plenty of pressure to bear on such men as Democrat Adam Clayton Powell, a New York Negro preacher whose office, it is rumored, may be in for an Administration investigation of alleged kickbacks and tax chiseling. He is a member of a House Interior committee and subcommittee which was considering the Pfost (Hells Canyon) Bill.

On the day of the subcommittee vote, Powell refused to appear or leave his proxy in favor of Hells Canyon. The subcommittee killed Gracie Pfost's bill 15 to 12. The votes hung to party lines with two exceptions, North Carolina's George Shuford of Asheville and Florida's James Haley. Both sided with the Republicans and Powell, against Hells Canyon. Chairman Engle, of California, who favored the bill, didn't vote since it wouldn't have changed the outcome.

The Senate version of the bill still must be considered by the full committee, whose make-up is virtually the same as the subcommittee's. As *Carolina Farmer* went to press, hopes for the high dam weren't dead. North Carolina rural electrics were still trying to get George Shuford to change his mind, and Committee Chairman Engle was stalling for time. The change of two votes can get the bill to the House floor, where all the Representatives will get a crack at it. If it gets there, there's a good chance it will pass.

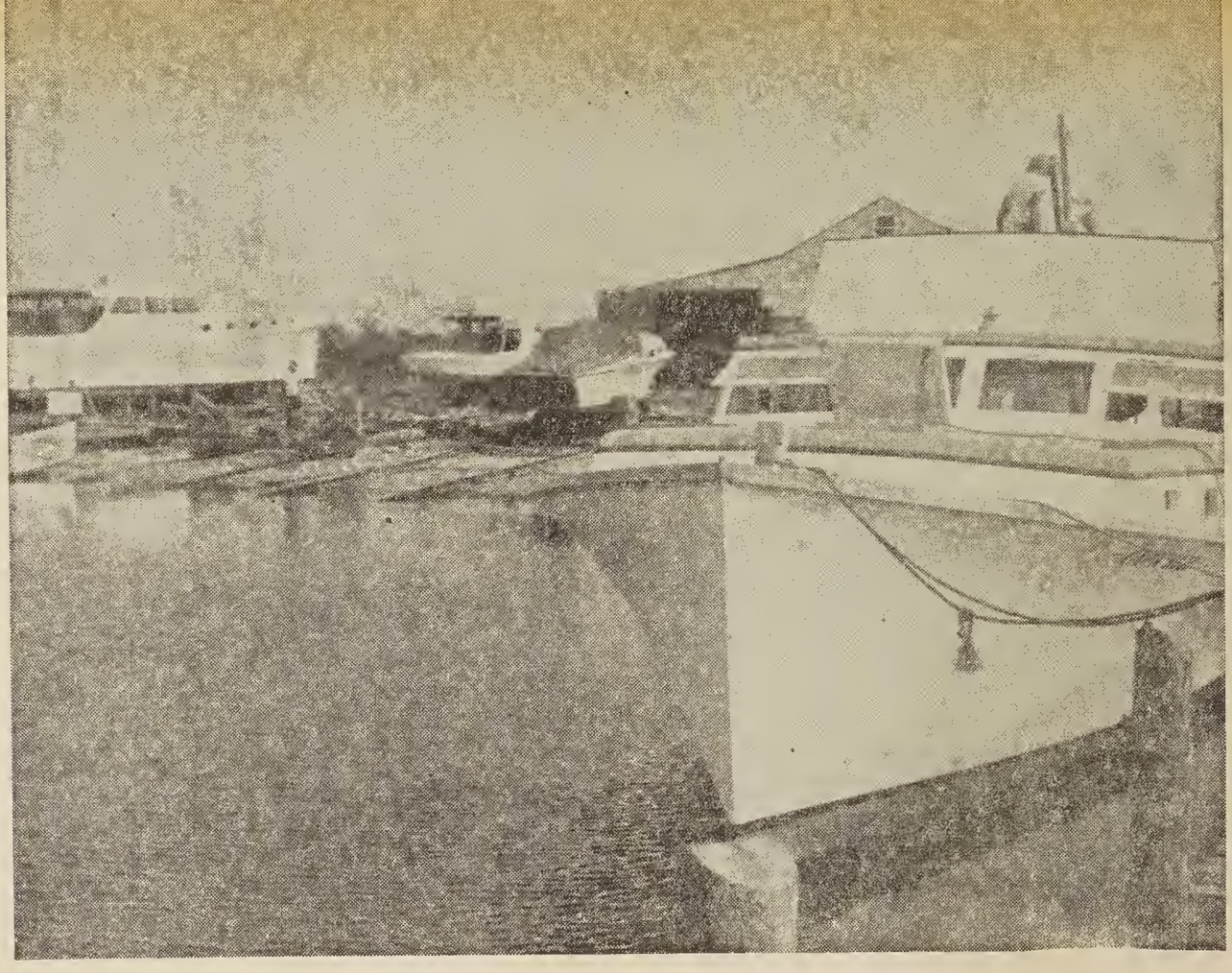
Live Snake. The day before the Senate voted on Hells Canyon, Idaho Power Company President T. E. Roach wired Gordon Gray that he was returning tax write-off certificates which would have given the company a $339 million subsidy, but the snake was already dug up, and Senator Estes Kefauver had no intention of letting it be quietly reburied. He began an investigation of why Gray's Office of Defense Mobilization gave the certificates to the company in the first place. He also wanted to know such things as why a representative of the Electric Consumers Information Committee was told by ODM on April 22 that the certificate had not been approved, when the agency had tipped off Ebasco Services, Inc., on April 17 that the certificates *were* approved. On April 17, the volume of Idaho Power Company stock traded on the New York Exchange jumped to 4,300, the highest of the year, and the value went to $36.50—up 87 cents for the day. Kefauver implied that the White House leaked the news to allow stock speculators to make a killing. He wants to know why the public wasn't given the same information.

Senator Ervin said he based his original vote against Hells Canyon on Idaho Power's promise that it would build its three dams at no cost to the taxpayers. When the company then applied for and received tax write-offs, he changed his mind.

It turns out, now, that there is some doubt about whether Idaho Power really will return the certificates. Some observers call the offer "grandstanding." They're laying odds that if Hells Canyon is killed in the House, Idaho Power will keep its tax subsidy.

Yadkin and Cape Fear. Senator Scott has been credited with keeping alive hopes for flood control projects on the Cape Fear and Yadkin. An appropriation to complete advance planning for the proposed Wilkesboro dam was killed in the House, but was given new life in the Senate largely through the efforts of Scott. The Senate Appropriations Committee included $160,000 for advance engineering and design and gave the project a strong endorsement. The Squire of Haw River was also behind agreement of the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service to undertake a joint study of water resources in the Upper Cape Fear basin. The engineers' report on the proposed New Hope dam will not be made until the joint study is completed.

Battle for POWER



GILLIKIN BROTHERS BOAT WORKS ON HARKERS ISLAND

ISLAND PARADISE

Without electricity, there would have been no boat works, James Gillikin, right, tells Maxwell Willis, manager of Harkers Island Electric Cooperative.

When they move the island, I'll go with it." That's the way Herbert Oden feels about his native Hatteras. He just doesn't like to leave the island, and for the past three years, he's managed to spend only two nights away from it.

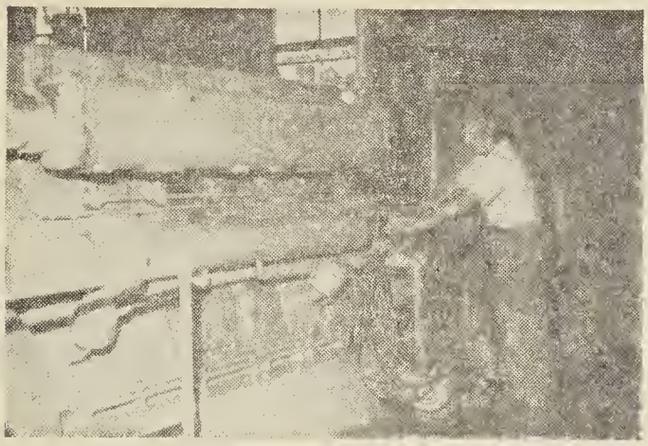
Oden doesn't try to explain his affection for Hatteras. In fact, he admits there's "not much to do here." but like Oden, the 600-odd families who live in the seven tiny villages of the island are pretty contented with their 50-mile strip of sand and woods. So are an increasing number of tourists who come to fish, seek out historic ship wrecks, and listen to the Devon accents of the Bankers.

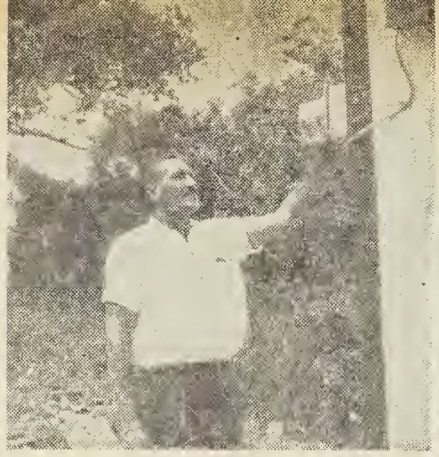
A quiet, powerfully built man, Oden has plenty to keep him busy. He's manager of one of three rural electric co-ops that serve North Carolina's island paradises of Hatteras, Ocracoke, and Harkers Island. Hatteras and Ocracoke are the only two co-ops in the state that generate all of their own electricity. It's expensive, but evidently worth it to the Bankers. On Hatteras only two houses aren't connected for power, and nobody lives in them.

Electricity has mothered a boom in the island market for appliances, and it's made the Graveyard of the Atlantic more attractive to tourists who like to get away from it all if *all* doesn't include modern plumbing and refrigeration. You can still rough it on the Banks, but if you're a-mind to, you can sip your yaupon tea in motel splendor.

Oden manages Hatteras Electric Membership Corpora-

R. C. Scarborough adjusts one of four diesel generators that supply Hatteras Island with power.





Herb Oden installs meter on the only house in Buxton without electricity. It had been vacant until recently.

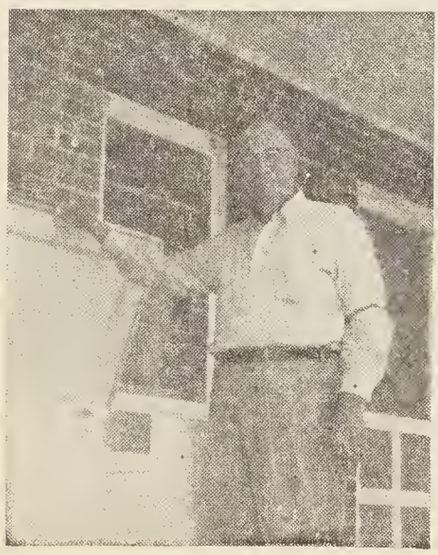
This radar station warns Eastern United States of hurricanes.

tion from the village of Buxton, where the diesel generating plant is located. The co-op has only a staff of six, and Oden climbs all the poles and makes line repairs. On the Hurricane-battered Banks this is quite a job, but he is usually able to have power restored by the time a storm is over.

Before 1948, Oden managed the island's only power company, which served the village of Hatteras. In 1947, C. P. Gray of Buxton, a school teacher and now owner of a sparkling new motel in sight of the tallest lighthouse in America, organized a move to bring power to others on the island. A co-op was formed, a loan obtained from REA, and in 1948 construction was started, virtually from scratch. The co-op bought out the existing company at Hatteras Village and got Oden in the deal. Nine years later, the whole island had electricity.

During the Battle of the Atlantic, every morning the Bankers looked out upon a horizon made fiery by ships burning in "Torpedo Junction," and they helped rescue survivers. They are continuing their historic role as lifesavers through their electric co-op. It serves the U. S. Weather Station's hurricane warning radar system, and soon will begin bringing power to a top-secret Naval base.

Wreck of LST near Waves is favorite spot with children and fish.

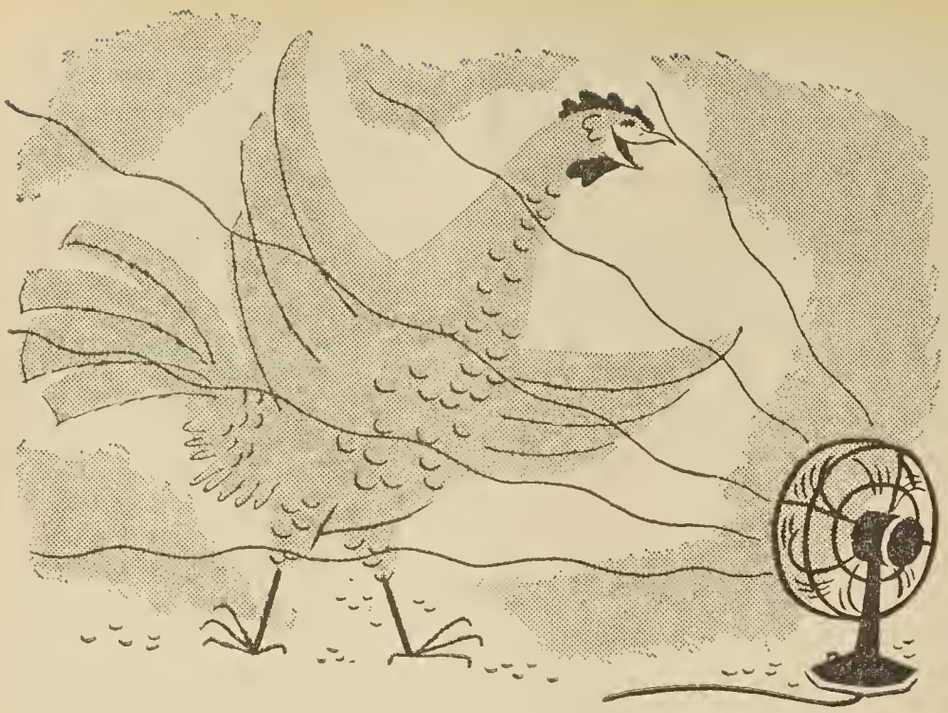


C. P. Gray led in organization of co-op, enjoys benefits in his electrified motel near Hatteras Lighthouse.

Many who have sampled North Carolina's culture claim the most charming place in the state is Harkers Island, a tiny piece of never-never land in Carteret County. When you drive across the island (slowly because the youngsters have homesteaded the paved road for a playground), you see a land as clean as Monday's laundry. The people and their houses have the same sea-fresh look.

Less than 18 years ago, the 300 or

(Continued on Page 16)



More Eggs From

Cool Hens

By E. S. COATES

• Keeping your hens cool is one key to a high production level during summer months when heat normally cuts production. The production of laying hens drops sharply when laying house temperature exceeds 55 degrees. Feeding efficiency hits its peak between 55 and 60 degrees. A simple method for controlling the heat in a laying house is through the use of mechanical ventilation supplied by an exhaust fan or system of exhaust fans.

The first thing to consider is the fan capacity needed. An air flow of 1.2 to 1.5 cubic feet per minute (CFM) per pound weight of birds is recommended for summer ventilation. For example, a 1,000-bird flock of four-pound hens requires a fan capacity of 6,000 cubic feet per minute (1,000 x 4 x 1.5=6,000 CFM). To supply this amount of air, either a single fan rated at 6,000 CFM or a combination of two or three fans with a combined air delivery of 6,000 CFM can be used. (The fan rating should be guaranteed by some responsible agency and based on the test code of the National Association of Farm Manufacturers.) A fan with greater capacity than is required may result in drying out the house too much and causing respiratory trouble in the birds.

The fan motor should be totally enclosed to keep out dust and should be equipped with overload or thermal protector devices. Capacitor-start motors require less starting power than the regular split-phase motors. Also, the fan should be covered with a wire mesh guard to prevent injury to the birds.

You must locate the fans with respect to the direction of your area's prevailing winds to assure the most uniform air flow. In North Carolina the prevailing winds are from the southwest; therefore, wall fans should be located to exhaust through either the north or east walls and near the ceiling so as to remove the warmer air in the building. In most cases this will put the fans nearest the wettest part of the house and help to hold down dampness on the side that receives the least sun. Wind will shift, therefore automatic shutters or louvers must be installed to prevent a back draft through the wall opening when the fan is not operating. They will also keep out driving rains.

To get maximum benefit out of your fan ventilation system, your building must be well-constructed and well insulated. Insulation helps to prevent transmission of the sun's heat to the interior in the summer. Insulation of the ceiling is of prime importance.

Well-located fresh air inlets are a must if you are to have a uniform flow of air into the building. For this reason, also, the walls must be tightly constructed to prevent drafts through cracks and openings. Air inlets with a combined area of two to three times the area of the fan openings should be provided. These inlets should be small, located near the floor, and uniformly distributed along the wall opposite the fans. If the house is nearly square, a few openings should also be provided along the sides adjacent to the wall where the fans are mounted. Air intakes in the same wall as the fans should not be located closer than 15 feet to them.

Poultry-house ventilation can serve a dual role if moisture is a problem in the winter months. The movement of air also moves moisture. The fans can carry moist air out and replace it with drier air on fair days.

By selecting your ventilation system according to summertime air flow requirements, you will have capacity enough to take care of your winter ventilation problems. A system of two or three fans giving the needed air flow is most desirable for cool weather ventilation.

The biggest difference between summer and winter ventilation is the placement of the fans. In summer, as noted previously, the fan should be near the ceiling. In winter, the fan should be placed near the floor. One wall opening will suffice and this arrangement of fan placement can be supplied by placing the fan in a duct which has an opening near the ceiling and one near the floor, built so that one can be closed while the other is being used.

Poultry-house ventilation has proven itself as an economical means of upping egg production during the summer months when heat causes a drop in production. It also provides a better degree of feeding efficiency, not only with layers but also with broilers. It can help to provide healthier living conditions for the birds in the winter months by removing moisture.

There's Still Profit In (weeded) Cotton

Experimenters clear $97 an acre last year

"Follow recommended practices," a familar phrase in modern-day agriculture, is being spelled in capital letters for cotton farmers these days.

Results of an extensive four-year demonstration by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station's economists backs up this advice.

These demonstrations were designed to determine the profit-ability of producing cotton following recommended practices and using modern equipment.

"WE FOUND," declares research economist Walter H. Pierce, "that cotton can be produced profitably through use of recommended practices."

"For example, production records show that for the period 1954-56 an average of over 580 pounds of lint cotton were produced on our test plots, which is well over the 335 pound average for the state during the same period."

One of the biggest factors in making this yield possible, Pierce emphasizes, was chemical weed control.

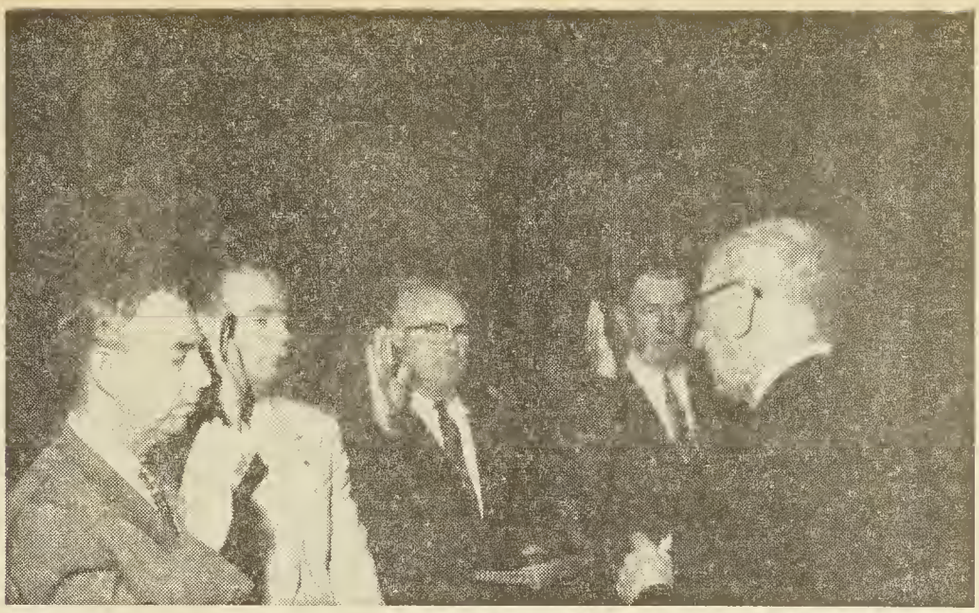
"By using chemicals to help control weeds, it was possible to cut labor requirements up to time of harvest by 40 per cent over use of mechanical equipment alone," Pierce says.

CHEMICAL WEED control plays an important role in determining yield too. During two years, 1955-56, 20 per cent higher yields were obtained where chemicals were used to control weeds.

Pierce warns that chemical weed control alone is not a cure-all for inefficient production. "Without the right amount of fertilizer, complete insect control, use of labor-saving equipment, proper plant spacing, systematic rotations, and proper marketing procedure, it still would be difficult to produce cotton profitably," the economist points out.

And what do all of these practices add up to in dollars and cents?

Pierce cites 1956 results as an example. Using chemical weed control and other recommended practices, 760 pounds of cotton were produced on the test plots at a cost of 17.8 cents per pound. Based on an average price of 30.6 cents received, this left a margin of 12.8 cents per pound or $97 an acre to cover the cost of land, management and overhead costs. "This offers a pretty safe operating margin for the efficient producer," Pierce declares.



PLEASED—Rural electric co-ops were pleased by four of Governor Hodges' appointments last month. In reappointing Chairman Gwyn Price, and members C. L. Ballance of St. Pauls, and Glenn Palmer of Clyde, he retained men on the N. C. Rural Electrication Authority who had proved their friendship to rural electrication. In appointing a new member, H. L. Mintz, Jr. of Shallotte, he gave the Authority a stalwart leader in the rural telephone program. Supreme Court Justice Denny administered the oath of office in the Senate chamber to (l-r) Price, Mintz, Ballance, and Palmer. Ballance is also president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, publisher of *Carolina Farmer*, and Lumbee River EMC.

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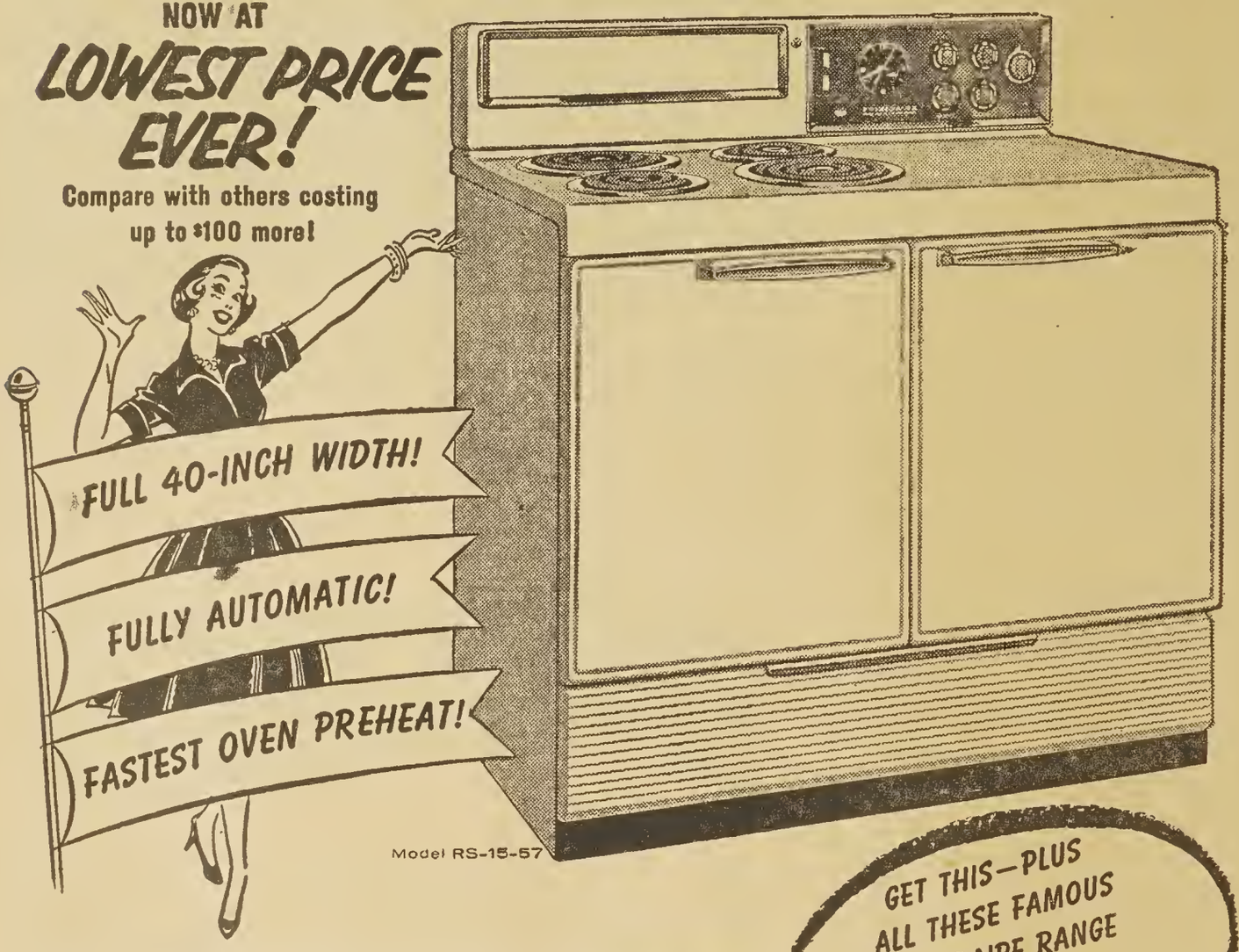

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Full-Size Oven Handles King-Size Roasts! Ideal for family and company cooking, for handling big farm meals at harvest time. Top and bottom oven units let you roast, bake or broil at just-right heat.

Fastest Preheating of All! Simpli-Matic Preheat Control brings oven to cooking temperature in just the time it takes to mix your biscuit batter!

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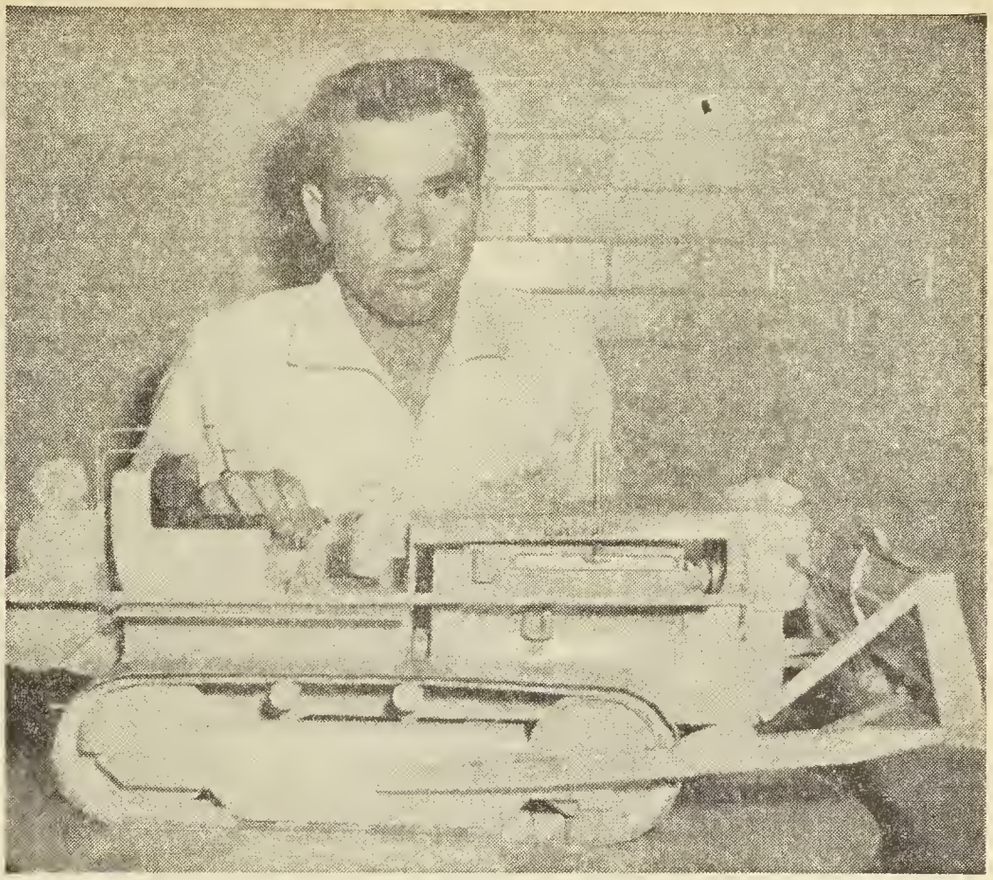

Dissatisfaction with a routine farm chore led Larry Van Hatley to build this scale model of a D-6 Caterpillar tractor. It took him about 325 manhours.

cure for 'CHORE BLUES'

By Fred Morgan

Operating farm machines is old stuff to a farm boy by the time he is 18. Most boys have been driving tractors for eight years by that time. Some even longer.

Larry Van Hatley, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hatley of Albemarle, Route 3, is such a boy.

When he got used to the thrill of a huge and powerful machine doing his bidding under his complete control, he realized that there was nowhere else to go as far as operating the machine was concerned. It became a chore.

With the fun gone out of driving a machine, Larry Van decided to build one.

Since the days he'd pushed little cars through his sandpile, he had built and improvised upon toy vehicles. He had built plows and scoops to tow behind his tricycle and later, had even built a four-foot-long tractor upon which his younger sister, Linda Sue, could ride. He'd always been good with his hands.

He decided to build a scale model D-6 Caterpillar tractor similar to the one his dad owned.

Last winter, after intensive mental blueprinting, he assembled his materials and set to work in his spare time after school and on week-ends. He used thin orange-crate wood, clothes hangers, wire, nails, copper tubing, waxed sewing thread, tape, screen wire, tinkertoy sticks and spools, and glue, glue, glue. Over the conglomeration, he sprayed a coat of bright yellow paint with the aid of his mother's vacuum cleaner.

The result is an actual scale model of a D-6 Caterpillar in minute detail, and it took him 325 hours to make it.

The tracks will roll, the fanblades on the engine will rotate, the huge bulldozer blade can be moved up and down and tilted horizontally, and the tracks have knee action independent of each other.

Larry Van had his heart set on going to diesel school for training as a diesel mechanic and maintenance man upon his graduation from High School last spring, but ironically a back ailment forced him to abandon these plans.

Instead, he will take a two-year course in electronics at Chicago.

THIS FOUR-WAGON ARRANGEMENT CAN DRY SIX TONS OF BALED HAY OVERNIGHT

Hay Ho! the Wagons

By J. HAROLD PARKER

Don't be too shocked when Grandpa comes in wearing a sly grin and pointedly announces that the good old days are here again. He may have just heard about the "covered wagons" being used on neighbor Jones' farm.

Grandpa isn't wrong either. The covered wagons he's heard about mean better days ahead for Tar Heel farmers.

You see, they are the latest thing in haymaking.

The "covered wagon" represents a new concept in drying baled hay that has been developed by agricultural engineers at North Carolina State College, according to research professor John W. Weaver, Jr.

"It promises to reduce labor needs and improve hay quality," adds Weaver.

"Two or three men can harvest a field of hay with the 'covered wagon' method. Previously, four to eight persons were required. At the same time, the cured hay will have practically all the feed nutrients that were in the hay when it was cut.

"Haymaking can now be mechanized to give the highest return per man-hour of labor of any principal crop grown in North Carolina," Weaver declares.

Here's how the covered wagon system works:

First, the hay is allowed to wilt for three or four hours after cutting. Then it is baled loosely. Bales are loaded onto as many as four to six wagons which are placed side by side and covered with one large tarpaulin for curing.

Heated air forced up under the tarpaulin dries the hay. Air pressure lifts the tarp and seals it around the lower edges of the wagon sides and ends.

With 24-inch bales placed three deep, a good-sized wagon will hold more than 100 bales. This would give from one to one and one-half tons of dry hay per wagon.

Hay cut by 9 or 10 a.m. can be raked about noon and baled during the afternoon. Then it can be dried

overnight in from 10 to 16 hours. Unloading can be done the following morning while the new cutting wilts in the field.

"Thus," he says, "with six wagons, it is possible for two men to cut, rake, bale and cure up to nine tons of dry hay in a 24-hour period with the covered wagon drier."

AN ENTIRE SYSTEM—consisting of a heating unit, a canvas duct and cover, and four wagons—will cost farmers about $3,000. That's about the same as the platform drier developed by State College agricultural engineers in 1951.

However, the wagon drier does away with loading and unloading the platform each time hay is dried. Also, the system can be moved to another field for the next hay season if desired.

In threatening weather, each wagon can be covered as it is loaded. This saves all the hay that has been baled —right up to the very minute a rain shower may start.

"Once the wagons are covered," Weaver points out, "the hay can be cured even if it does rain."

Good quality hay has proved its worth. Dairy farmers with herds of well-above-average production have gotten 400 to 700 pounds more milk per cow per year by installing a hay drier.

"It's certain that further improvements will be made with this new method of wagon-drying hay. But now it's a good bet as a simple way to dry baled hay at reasonable cost and with little labor."

"... $1,000,001, $1,000,002, $1,000,003, ..."

ZACK HODGE

How to SELL POTATOES

WANT TO KNOW how to sell potatoes? You could do worse than examine the record of George W. Ball, president of Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation and one of its original incorporators.

Ball has been growing and selling potatoes successfully for 35 years on his Newport, Route 2, farm. In most years, he makes 300 bags an acre; one year he averaged 315 bags. And he seems to have no trouble selling them.

He is too modest to say much seriously about his success, but Zack Hodge, who helped Ball clear his land 35 years ago and who has worked for him ever since, doesn't mind bragging on his boss.

HODGE USED TO CARRY loads of pototoes "six days a week" to Richmond, and "buyers always wanted Mr. Ball's potatoes." Alert to market trends and opportunities, Ball now grows the Sebago variety for the potato chip market, and sells them through a New Bern broker. He finds the market a stable one, but competition is increasing.

With a grin, Ball claims the secret of growing potatoes is "plant them in February and dig them in June." There's a little more to it than that. He follows sound production and disease control practices and then adds some. During the wet spring when many potato-growers had to replant their crops, Hodge and Ball worked night and day and drained their fields. Still, he wasn't too happy about his stand. Just before digging in June, he figured his average yield would drop by 100 bags an acre. If most growers dropped that much production, they'd have no crop at all.

The most surprising thing about Ball's large operation is that he and Hodge do all of the work up until harvest, when transient labor comes in. It's pretty nearly a completely mechanized operation and Ball is always seeking new ways to cut down on hand labor. One easy way to reduce labor, he has found, is to cultivate as soon as he plants.

Ball has plenty to do with the time that he saves. He's a good relaxer as well as a hard worker, according to Carteret-Craven Manager W. C. Carlton. He has two pleasure boats which are frequently in use, and last year he took his family on a tour across the United States to the West Coast.

In 1936, the Balls were designated a "Master Farm Family" by the *Progressive Farmer*. Ball claims he's "fallen from grace" since then.

George W. Ball
"Plant 'em in February, Dig 'em in June"

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Earn and Serve the Lord!
Sell these beautiful religious mottos to friends, relatives, people you meet daily. Fine for homes, stores. At just 35¢ each, many buy several at a time.
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INCREASE FARM PROFITS WITH PLANNED IRRIGATION

Here are a few actual results of planned irrigation:

Cotton—Up 3 bales per acre in Alabama
Dairy—Up $99 of milk per acre in Tennessee
Corn—Up 92 bu. per acre in Virginia
Tobacco—Up $347 per acre in Kentucky
Soybeans—Up 14 bu. per acre in Missouri
Wheat—Up 20 bu. per acre in South Dakota

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Write Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Farm Irrigation Service, Merchant Products Dept. 8891, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois.

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Helping bring you electric power for irrigation—economically—is one of the ways Kaiser Wire helps you Farm Better Electrically.

Congress Approves REA Loan Funds

The Senate and house have approved REA's budget request for electric and telephone loans for fiscal 1958. The funds were $32 million short of what the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association had recommended, but were in line with the Administration's requests.

The '58 budget includes $159 million for regular loan funds and a $20 million in reserve for rural electric loans. The telephone program will get $50 million in regular loan funds and $10 million in reserve.

The electric funds actually totalled more because of $200 million authorized in a deficiency bill for 1957, with any remainder to be carried over to fiscal '58. The total funds available for 1957 are $453,723,431.

The bills had clear sailing in both House and Senate, and are not subject to change, even though differences on other matters between the House and Senate on the agriculture appropriations sent the entire bill to a joint conference.

Island Paradise

(Continued from Page 9)

so natives lived in sight of, but out of touch with, the mainland. In 1940, the state built a bridge to them—one year after they had formed their own rural electric cooperative and brought power from across the sound.

Before the bridge, almost everyone on Harkers Island fished for a living, and most men were boat builders. The bridge gave the natives a way to get out to jobs at Cherry Point, Morehead, and Beaufort, and many gave up fishing (commercially, anyway). But electricity enhanced the boat building, changing it from a backyard skill to big business.

Three and a half years ago James Gillikin and his late brother came from the mainland to Harkers Island, where they founded Gillikin Brothers Boat Works. The firm now employs about 30 islanders. Gillikin has yet to buy his first inch of advertising space, yet his boats are so popular that last spring found him turning away jobs. Most of his orders come from New York and Florida.

He told Maxwell Willis, manager of Harkers Island Electric Membership Corporation, "I wouldn't have attempted it without electric power."

WILLIE WIREDHAND®
HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MARY!!!
WHAT'S IN THE BOX? LET'S OPEN IT NOW!!
OH WILLIE- IT'S BEAUTIFUL! LET'S TRY IT OUT!
SWELL···
···SOME BACON AND EGGS WOULD SIT PRETTY GOOD!! HOW DO YOU USE IT?
IT'S A CINCH, DICK, JUST PLUG IT IN AND DIAL THE PROPER TEMPERATURE···
THE RIGHT SETTINGS FOR A NUMBER OF FOODS ARE WRITTEN ON THE HANDLE···THE OTHERS ARE IN THIS BOOK!
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WILLIE- THAT BACON IS PERFECT! I'VE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO GET IT DONE THAT WELL!! WHAT'S THE SECRET?
CONTROLLED HEAT!! THE HEATING ELEMENT IS BUILT IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT SPREADS THE HEAT EVENLY.
Y'KNOW, MARY, YOU CAN DO A LOT MORE THAN FRY WITH THIS THING··· YOU'LL FIND IT WONDERFUL FOR STEWS, RAREBITS, SAUCES···
AND EVEN FOR SOME ROASTS!!!
IT'S SO HANDSOME, I DON'T MIND HAVING IT RIGHT ON THE TABLE!!
CONVENIENT, TOO, MARY! YOU'LL BE ABLE TO MAKE HOT CAKES SITTING RIGHT HERE!
NOT TO PAN YOU, MARY, BUT WHAT'LL YOU DO WITH YOUR OLD SKILLET?
IF YOU DON'T WATCH YOUR STEP, DICK-I'LL SHOW YOU ONE USE FOR IT RIGHT NOW!

Copyright, 1956, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Controlling Flies in Dairy Barn

Dairymen throughout the country are again faced with the problem of what to use for controlling flies in their barns this summer. After they've studied the problem thoroughly they will probably conclude that selection is a matter of choosing from a group of three different chemicals, each having certain advantages and disadvantages.

One is methoxychlor, the first of the so-called residual sprays to be approved for use in dairy barns. Although an excellent fly-killer in some cases, it has the disadvantage of having been used long enough so that flies in many areas have become resistant to it. However, it will prove highly effective in areas where there is no problem of fly resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides.

Another is malathion, first generally used a couple of years ago. Tests at Michigan showed that it gave up to three weeks of effective control. It was also demonstrated that control with malathion was very satisfactory for the first two weeks after spraying, but that its effectiveness declined rapidly after that. Adding syrup to the spray lengthened effectiveness about 10%.

THE THIRD AND NEWEST is diazinon. It is the longest-lasting of the three, and one spraying of barns should provide effective control for at least six weeks. Tests in many areas have shown that diazinon will often be effective for much longer periods. A spray containing 1% diazinon may last for an entire season, but two applications of a 0.5% solution is usually preferable. Although not extremely poisonous for human beings and animals, it is more dangerous than the other two, so directions and all precautions given on the label should be carefully followed.

Whatever is used, early-season sprayings seem to last longer than those made later. Tests in New Jersey have shown that spraying made in mid-May when flies were first appearing in numbers have outlasted applications made in mid-June by two or three weeks. It is possible that earlier spraying would have given still better results.

SPACE SPRAYS of various approved kinds and wet or dry baits of malathion and diazinon can also be used to control flies in dairy barns. Most of these baits contain the chemicals as a base, with something like sugar or hominy grits serving as a lure. They should be put out in the warm sunny areas where flies tend to gather. Dry baits are effective as fly-killers, but in conventional dairy barns that are washed or swept daily, there are very few locations where they can be placed. Under such conditions the wet baits can be applied to gunny sacks which are easily moved out of the way when required, and restored later on. Painted-on baits have also been tried. Mixed with sirup, the bait was then applied to gathering places of flies. In exposed areas the painted-on bait would kill flies for two or three weeks but soon became covered with dirt so it was ineffective. When applied to the underside of light fixtures, the bait remained effective for about a month. The disadvantage of baits lies in the fact that they must be put out frequently and with discretion for best results. Even then, they can't be expected to prove as satisfactory as a good residual spray.

Effective though these fly-killers are in various forms, it must be remembered that chemicals alone can't be depended on for the control of flies. You'll have to help them out by eliminating the places where flies breed. This means cleaning up strawpiles and removing rotting hay from around feed racks, etc.

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

TVA-Self Financing Bill Bogs Down

A bill to authorize TVA to issue bonds for new power facility construction has bogged down in the Civil Rights bill. Senate leadership agreed last month that no other matters may be brought before the Senate without unanimous consent. Since TVA is controversial, it won't be taken up until Civil Rights is disposed of.

The financing bill was favorably reported out of the Senate Public Works Committee recently. It wasn't the bill rural electric leaders had hoped for, but they consider it better than none. The bill permits TVA to issue up to $750-million in revenue bonds to construct new power facilities. But it would also limit TVA's territory to the Tennessee River Basin and its present service area, except for nearby rural electric co-ops. Additionally, TVA would have to pay interest equal to the average cost of money to the government on federal appropriations invested in power facilities.

Light of Sorting

(Continued from Page 6)

feeding the outlet should be protected by a 15-amp. fuse; a wall switch to control the outlet is desirable but not necessary.

In the market-place, it has been shown that the buyer's judgment is based on the leaf color about 60 per cent of the time. Therefore, if the farmer can grade his tobacco more uniformly, under more uniform conditions, he will stand a better chance of receiving a premium price for his summer's work.

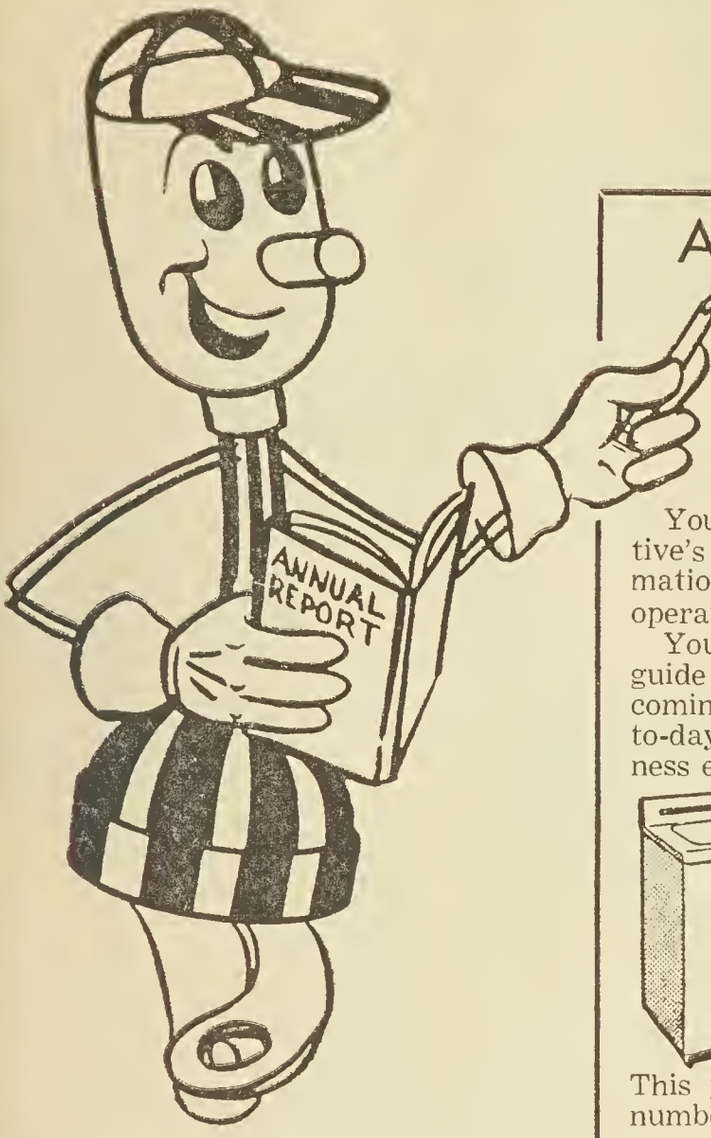
If you are interested in seeing how much easier and better you can grade your tobacco, contact your local County Agent's office and ask for Extension Folder No. 117 entitled "For better and easier sorting of tobacco, USE PROPER LIGHT."

Quote

I have no fault to find with any power man, if he wants to put in a dam, sell the water to the farmers, and then sell the electricity to the rest of us. That's his right; but when we take out of the public Treasury money to build a dam to generate electricity, I will never consent that the government turn over the product that already belongs to the people to some private corporation to sell it back to us.

—the late Sen. George Norris

look folks! Major Appliances FREE

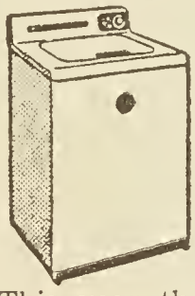


ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

To all Electric Cooperative Members:
It's Annual Meeting season again.
Meeting dates and places are announced by your local Cooperative.
There are many good reasons why you should attend.

You'll get information on your Cooperative's operation during the past year. Information which you, as an Owner of the Cooperative, ought to have.

You will also elect the Directors who will guide your Cooperative's affairs during the coming year. These Directors are your day-to-day means of controlling your own business enterprise.



Undoubtedly you will meet old friends. And the odds are that you will also make several new ones. You'll certainly get some entertainment in any event.

But there are other good reasons—including 21 that are listed elsewhere on this page—for attending your Annual Meeting. There are always several nice prizes given away. This year there'll be more than the usual number.

And remember: It's your business, this Cooperative which serves you with electricity. You owe it to yourself, to your Member-neighbors and to the future of your community to look after it. A business is only as good as the people who own it make it.

● In addition to the prizes usually made available through your own Cooperatives, TWENTY-ONE major appliances are being given away at your Annual Meetings this year —ABSOLUTELY FREE—by the following Brand Distributors and their Local Dealers:

6 FRIGIDAIRE major appliances — by Frigidaire Sales Corporation, N. C. Distributor for Frigidaire

6 GENERAL ELECTRIC major appliances — Walker Martin, Incorporated, N. C. Distributor for General Electric

3 KELVINATOR major appliances — by Carolina Sales Corporation, Eastern N. C. Distributor for Kelvinator

6 WESTINGHOUSE major appliances — by Westinghouse Appliances Sales, N. C. Distributor for Westinghouse

21 GOOD REASONS FOR ATTENDING YOUR ANNUAL MEETING

This notice sponsored in Appreciation to these Brand Distributors and their Local Dealers by:

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED
Raleigh, N. C.

Frozen Chickens

If your family likes chicken (and most families do like it—prepared almost any way it can be prepared—fried, stewed, in a pie, broiled, hot or cold), you should freeze your roasters, broilers and pieces of chicken for storage so that you can treat the family to this delicacy at a moment's notice.

Package the chickens well, label them clearly and you'll never be confused about what kind you wish to remove for cooking on a particular occasion. By making proper use of the freezer, you can avoid repeating the same foods meal after meal. For instance, you can turn frozen cooked chicken into slices for a picnic sandwich. Or you can chop it for casseroles, salads, etc.

To freeze a whole hen, kill the chicken, pick it and remove all pin feathers. Make a very small cut in the abdomen to draw. Remove most of the body fat, since fat becomes rancid very quickly. Remove head, feet and oil sac. Clean the chicken and the giblets carefully, wash and drain thoroughly. If you wish, truss the legs of the hen to the tail.

Package the giblets separately. If you are preparing several roasters, put the giblets for one meal in separate packages; or, if you prefer, package them together, separating the giblets with two thicknesses of moisture-vapor-proof material. As needed, any amount may then be removed from the package.

Chickens for roasting should not be stuffed before freezing. Frozen stuffing changes in texture and consistency and develops off flavors when held for even one week at zero degree Fahrenheit. For most uses, thaw chicken completely for uniform cooking in the least amount of time.

To wrap the fowl securely for freezing, use aluminum foil, cellophane, pliofilm or polyethylene. See photos on next page for proper packaging steps.

By freezing freshly-killed chickens in quantity your family can enjoy their favorite chicken dishes throughout the year. Package some for frying, some for stewing, some for sandwiches and chop some for salads.

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

STEP 1. The drugstore wrapping method is simple and effective; it is demonstrated at left to wrap the whole chicken. Place the chicken in the center of the wrapping material; allow enough cellophane to cover the fowl, or the food to be wrapped, plus an overlap of 3 to 4 inches. Bring the longest edges together over the chicken and fold over about 1 inch. Continue folding over and over until the edges are flat and tight against the package. Eliminate air pockets. Fold edges and tuck ends under package to secure and tighten.

STEP 3. A bag-type container is used for the chicken pieces at right. To close the bag, twist the top and then, bending it back against the bag in goose-neck fashion, tie it with string. Clamps and special wire strips are also available for fastening. Do not use rubber bands as they deteriorate in the freezer. Whether you kill your own chickens or buy them freshly killed, try these suggestions. When the market price is low, freeze chickens in quantity. Then you may enjoy them any way you like, throughout the year.

STEP 2. A stockinette over-wrap will further protect the chicken from damage in handling and in the freezer. Cover completely and leave enough at the cut end to tie securely. Cut the other end, as shown above, after pulling the stockinette tightly over the package. Leave enough to make a knot, and tie the second end. This makes a snug package. Label carefully; for this package, indicate the weight, the date frozen and that the chicken is whole. freeze immediately by placing it on a refrigerated surface in the freezer.

August Fashions

9190. Use remnants of plaid and plain to make this pretty schooltime frock. Sew a second version with sweetheart neckline. Printed Pattern in Child Sizes 2, 4, 5, 8, 10. Size 6 collar style takes 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric, 3/8 yard contrast.

9097. Neat fashion; wear as dress now, as jumper with blouse later. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress takes 3-3/8 yards 35-inch fabric; blouse 2½ yards.

4691. Favorite step-in dress with novel yoke, soft blousing in back. Sew-easy with our Printed Pattern. Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40-42. Size 16 takes 4-¼ yards 35-inch fabric; 3/4 yard contrast.

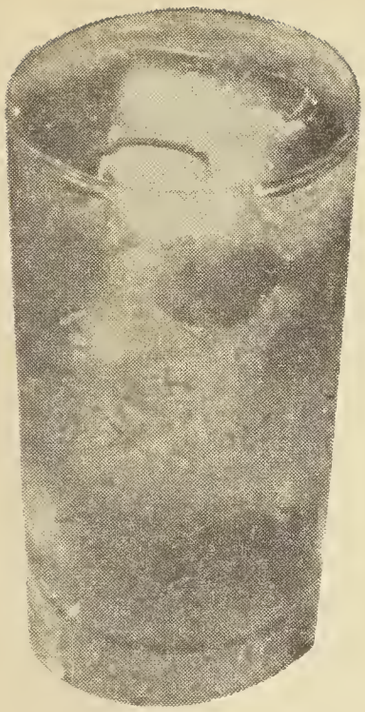
4774. Ideal cover-up for kitchen chores. Pretty in gay cotton with contrast binding. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes. Small (36, 38); Medium (40, 42); Large (44, 46); Extra Large (48, 50). Small Size takes 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

9308. Smart outfit for daughter. Sew blouse and skirt in contrast, or match in one-piece dress effect. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 blouse takes 1-½ yards 35-inch; skirt 1-7/8 yards 39-inch.

NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS

513. Easy pick-up work! Just join these pretty 7-inch squares to make a scarf, bedspread, tablecloth—many large and small articles for your home. Crochet directions in bedspread cotton. *7279.* Add a gay touch of color to linens and accessories with these new huck weaving designs. Easy, fascinating work. Charts, directions for 4 different designs in a variety of widths.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern to Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at left) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.



A Glass of Tea

Seven delectable recipes for the most popular of all iced beverages

There's nothing more refreshing, with a promise of relief from the sweltering heat, than iced tea—glistening cold and glittering through the walls of a frosty glass pitcher. Just plain iced tea is always welcome at the table or between meals because of all summertime beverages, iced teo holds up its promise to quench your thirst and cool you off.

Try some of these changes to your basic tea recipe. Use them for the family, for company, or for o church picnic.

FROSTED SPICED TEA
(Makes about 6 servings)

¾ cup cold water
½ cup sugar
dash salt
½ teaspaan whole claves
6 2-inch cinnamon sticks
dash of nutmeg
4 cups boiling water
3 tablespoons tea
6 leman wedges
ice cubes

To make syrup, combine and simmer water, sugar, salt and spices over low heat for 20 minutes. Strain and set aside. To make tea base, bring 4 cups water to a full rolling boil in a saucepan. Remove from heat. Immediately add 3 tablespoons tea. Brew 3 to 5 minutes. Stir and strain into spiced syrup. Pour over ice cubes in tall glasses. Serve with lemon wedge and stick of cinnamon in each glass.

ICED TEA HOLLYWOOD STYLE
(Make about 4 servings)

2 cups bailing water
3 tablespoons tea
2 cups cald water
¼ cup lime juice
2 teaspaans maraschino cherry juice
sugar ta taste

Bring 2 cups water to full rolling boil in saucepan. Remove fram heat. Immediately add tea. Brew 3 to 5 minutes. Stir and strain inta pitcher halding 2 cups of cold water. Just before serving, add lime and cherry juice ond sugar to taste. Pour over ice cubes in tall glasses.

TEA LEMONADE
(Makes about 2½ quarts)

4 cups bailing water
6 tablespoons tea
3 cups cold water
¾ cups cald water
¾ cup sugar
¾ cup fresh leman juice

Bring 1 qt. water to full ralling bail in saucepan. Remove fram heat. Immediately add tea. Brew 3 to 5 minutes. Stir and strain inta pitcher holding 3 cups cold water. To make syrup, simmer ¾ cup cold water and ¾ cup sugar 10 minutes. Add to tea. Add fresh lemon juice; ta serve pour over ice cubes in tall glasses.

Over The Lines with Becky

Letter from Finland

HELSINKI, Finland—How strange it seems to be writing my monthly letter to you from a land so far away from rural North Carolina. It seems, indeed, like an act of magic that tonight, instead of writing to you from my office in Raleigh, I am sending you these words from my bedroom in a typical Finnish apartment in Helsinki. It is 10 p. m. and the midnight sun of Finland, which fascinated us in fourth grade geography lessons, has not yet set. In fact, the light from my window is so bright that I am writing by natural light!

Though many miles of travel by boat, train, and bus have taken me far away from you physically, you were very present in my thoughts yesterday afternoon when I drove with my Finnish family to visit a dairy farm near Helsinki. This visit was in so many ways similar to some of my trips to your North Carolina farms, that had the farmer and his wife spoken English, I might well have been visiting the wooded farmlands of a Watauga County family.

The farmhouse was a grey wooden structure, trimmed with a delicate pink, and spacious enough to house the family's seven children. The tidy appearance of the house, and the row of blazing geraniums blooming by the doorstep, made a gorgeous picture against a natural background of Christmas tree forests on the left and a well-tended vegetable garden on the right. In the garden, the farmer's son, clad in the typical overalls and beret of the Finnish rural men, carefully hoed potatoes.

The interior of the house was as spotless as a hospital. The living room furnishings were very similar to those which might be found in our own rural homes, with one

(Continued on Page 24)

BECKY AND HER FINNISH "FAMILY"

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

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STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 412, New York 11, N. Y.

WIVES. Increase your family income sewing babywear for stores. Write Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

SEW APRONS at home for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

CHURCHES—ORGANIZATIONS . . . RAISE FUNDS EASILY! Complete credit! Useful, unusual novelties . . . fast-selling Christmas cards, wraps. Low prices, generous profits! Send today for approvals with literature. Bebco, Dept. NC-7F, Oneonta, N. Y.

SEW IT YOURSELF AND SAVE! Dresses, Baby Shoes. Catalog of Dollar-Saving Ready-cut Kits sent FREE. Kincaid, 610-C Park Avenue, Salisbury, N. C.

$500 PAID FOR CHILDREN'S photos, all ages, if used for advertising. Send photo for approval. Free gifts. Returned two weeks. ADVERTISERS, 6000-CNL Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE PAY $3.50 lb. dried. Grow mushrooms. Cellar, shed, and outdoors. Spare, full time, year round. We have 25,000 customers. FREE BOOK. Washington Mushroom Industries, Dept. 12, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 134,604

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

• FOR SALE

HOG, COW AND MULE Medicines manufactured by National contains all known mineral essential for healthier herds that bring higher prices. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone Temple 2-8729.

HUNTING HOUNDS: Outstanding Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbithounds, Beagles, Deerhounds, Blueticks, Redbones, Blacktans, Spotted. Sold cheap. Long trial. Catalogue FREE. ECHO VALLEY FARMS, Herrick, Ill.

CEMENTS: Anything broken at your house? Leech Cement or Glue will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask dealer or order from State Distributor, National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone Temple 2-8729.

PAINT: SNOW WHITE TITANIUM, LEAD, and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co., CF, Toledo, Ohio.

• POULTRY

WHY PAY MORE! Heavy Breed Cockerels $5.95—100 COD. (Positively No Leghorn). Heavy Breed one breed our choice. Straight Run $7.95—100. Deluxe New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rockcrosses, your choice Straight Run $8.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets $16.95—100. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $25.95—100, Straight Run $9.95. Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Virginia.

• MISCELLANEOUS

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

TIMBER SALES, ESTIMATES, forest damage appraisals, timber type maps, growth predictions. J. Atwood Whitman, Consulting Forester, Glendon, North Carolina.

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tages stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

From EMC to REA—$4 Million in '56

REA electric borrowers in North Carolina repaid $2,738,189 on their government loans in 1956. They also paid $1,171,483 in interest.

The 1956 loan repayments included $427,024 paid in principal ahead of due dates. Advance payments in the state as of the end of the year totaled $3,329,-257. These funds represent a cushion of credit which the borrowers may apply against future interest or principal installments.

During the previous year, the borrowers repaid $2,443,211 of principal and $1,049,421 in interest.

Electric loans in North Carolina as of December 31, 1956, totaled $105,192,343. Of this amount, $90,177,892 had been advanced to the borrowers by REA.

No North Carolina borrowers were delinquent on debt repayments at the end of 1956.

Over the Lines

(Continued from Page 23)

exception: a beautiful white and gold tile stove which is typical of a previous era in Finnish history. (The mother of the family explained to us that, though the house is now heated centrally, they felt the stove was too beautiful to remove. I agreed wholeheartedly!) On the rim which encircles the stove were certain other objects which would probably never be found in a North Carolina farm home: dozens of ski trophies won by the rural youth of the family in national competitions.

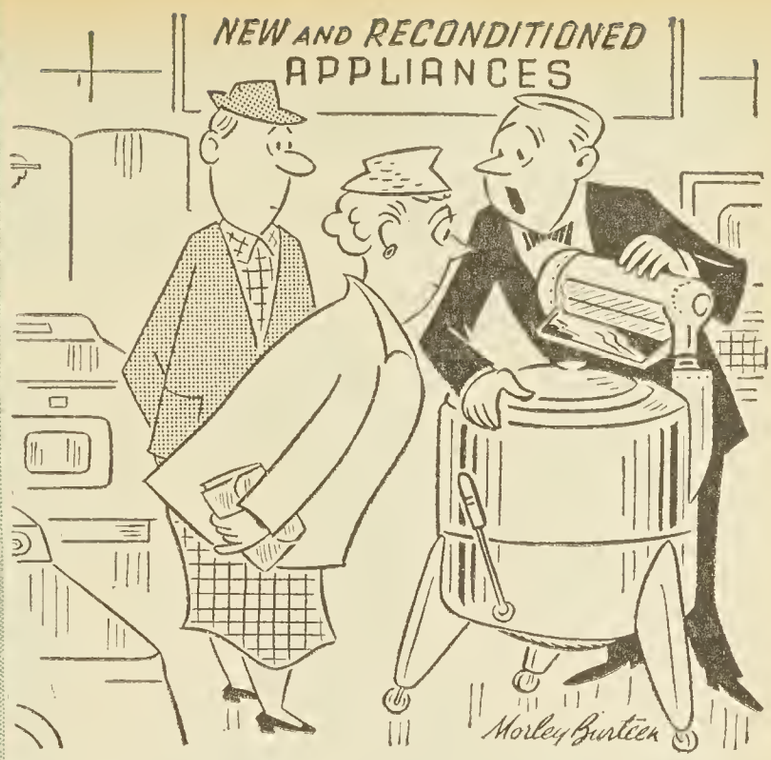
How you would have loved the quaint, spacious kitchen in this home—and then gone away gratefully to your own electrically-equipped cuisines! For in this room, no electric appliances were in evidence to aid the homemaker. No freezer or refrigerator were on hand to preserve the family vegetables and milk—an old-fashioned pantry served in their stead. (Due to lack of refrigeration, the milk must be moved rapidly to the cooperative enterprise through the farm markets.) Meals are prepared on a wood-stove, and baking is done in a built-in brick oven of another age. All baking for the family is done in the home.

I was delighted to learn that this rural homemaker belongs to an organization of farm women very similar to your home demonstration clubs. Next week I shall meet the national president of this organization in order that I may learn more details for you.

Modern farm practices seemed to be in use on this farm, and the dairy barns, milking parlors, and cooling rooms were very clean. The Finnish Government sets the highest standards for its people through the national milk control office.

There is one additional building on the typical Finnish farm which would be a mystery to you: a small, frame, two-room building which serves the Finns for their steam baths or "saunas." Here once a week a roaring fire is built and the steam room is heated to such a high degree that it is impossible for any of the dirt of the work week to be left on the body. Following the steam bath, the hearty Finn douses himself under a cold shower—or jumps into an adjoining lake. Perhaps we should institute such a healthy practice on our own farms!

"I did not marry you just for the hell of it—that's extra!"



"And it was owned by an elderly widow who sent her wash out to a laundry."

Hale!

OVERHEARD

Overheard in a crowded nightspot: "I'm so full of penicillin—if I sneeze in here I'm sure gonna cure somebody!"

* * *

LIGHTS OUT

A draftee was awakened by his platoon sergeant after the rookie's first night in an Army barracks.

"It's four-thirty!" yelled the sergeant.

"Four-thirty!" gasped the rookie. "Man, you'd better go to bed. We got a big day tomorrow!"

* * *

NOT UPSET!

Upon entering the room a woman recognized the celebrity who was to speak to her club group pacing madly back and forth.

"Are you always nervous like this before you make a speech?" she asked.

"Nervous? Why, no, I never get nervous," he replied.

"Oh, no?" observed the woman. "Then what are you doing here in the Ladies' Rest Room?"

* * *

NO GOOD

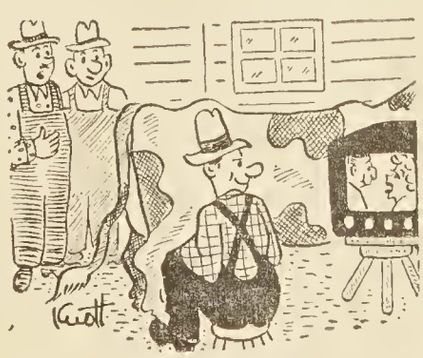
"Dear Sir: Please send me my money back. After taking six cans of your corn syrup, my feet aren't any better than they was."

KNOW-HOW

A young father was pushing a baby carriage in which an infant was screaming. Wheeling the howling baby along, he kept murmuring gently. "Easy now, Bob. Keep calm, Bob. Steady, boy. It's all right, Bob."

A mother passing by stopped to say, "You certainly know how to talk to an upset child—quietly and gently." Then leaning over the carriage, she said, "What seems to be the trouble, Bob?"

"Oh, no," said the father. He's Jimmy. I'm Bob."



"That's just another fringe benefit we give our hired hand."

ENCORE

Donald was taking part in a local program. He was only 7 years old, but recited so well that he was requested to perform again.

"Well, Donald, and how did you get on?" asked the proud father when he returned home.

"Why, I thought I did all right," replied the boy, "but they made me do it again."

* * *

CONFIDENCE

When the show came to town, the bandmaster needed a trombonist, so Johnny signed up. He hadn't marched a block before the fearful noises from his horn caused two old ladies to faint and a horse to run away. The bandmaster demanded, "Why didn't you tell me you couldn't play the trombone?"

And the boy answered, "How did I know?—I never tried before!"

* * *

QUICK THINKING

Hiram, a railroad switchman, was out with the boys one evening, and before he realized it the morning of the next day dawned. He hesitated to call home, but finally hit upon an idea.

He rang his house. When his wife answered the phone, he shouted: "Don't pay the ransom, honey, I escaped!"

EDITORIALS

Fiscal Sense

Senator Kerr of Oklahoma did his cause no favor when he said that President Eisenhower had no brains when it came to financial policy.

Of course the President is not feeble-minded, and so he must be held accountable for the fiscal policies that are enriching money-lenders and pauperizing the less influential citizens. These are policies that the Administration advanced to halt inflation, but the most notable effect has been to raise interest rates without putting the damper on borrowing. Big borrowers just add the increased cost of money to the price of what they sell, and we have inflation built on inflation.

The other day the president sent to Congress another of his "deflationary" bills, and this is truly one which will depress an aching segment of the economy. The bill, if passed, will more than double the interest rates of rural electric cooperatives. The farmers who own and are served by the co-ops will get the bill.

White House advance men defend the interest increase with the explanation that the government is having to pay more for the money it must borrow. They don't take note of the fact that the Administration deliberately forced the cost of borrowing money up.

The policy makes perfect sense when you put it beside the policies that created Dixon-Yates and the Hells Canyon giveaway. It fits right into the scheme of a consistent policy that can only be interpreted as calculated to destroy the rural electrics and reverse our nation's historical bi-partisan policy on resource conservation.

Three Votes

Senators Scott and Ervin deserve the thanks of all North Carolinians for their votes in favor of Hells Canyon. In voting for the federal high dam, they didn't vote for public power and against private power. They voted for full, comprehensive development of a great natural resource, and against a halfway job that would benefit only the few shareholders of Idaho Power Company.

We regret that Rep. George George Shuford, by casting his vote against Hells Canyon in a House subcommittee, has thus far managed to keep his branch of Congress from even considering the measure.

"Nancy got 5 dollars for her eggs this week. We're going to buy a dollar's worth of groceries with it."

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

The Federal Power Commission, a sort of interstate utilities commission, recently ruled that it was illegal for a group of power companies to charge the cost of political propaganda as operating expenses.

The Federal Internal Revenue Service is currently investigating whether such costs are proper as deductions for income tax purposes.

Here in North Carolina there are at least two power companies which for years have been spending large sums for propaganda advertising.

You may well ask, "So what?" Two answers are of interest to everybody; a third is of particular interest to rural electric consumers.

First, if such costs are being improperly charged as operating expenses, that means the companies' power rates are too high. This is true because the companies are allowed to charge rates that will guarantee a certain profit to the stockholders *up and above* all operating expenses. An improperly charged operating expense, therefore, means that the same profits could have been earned under a lower rate.

Second, if such costs are being improperly deducted for income tax purposes, all other taxpayers are subsidizing the power companies by having, in the long run, to pay more taxes than they properly should.

Finally, in the case of electric cooperative members, they are being penalized in yet another way. The cooperatives purchase most of their wholesale power from the power companies. Much of the company-sponsored political advertising is aimed, directly or indirectly, against these cooperative enterprises. Thus, cooperative members are in a very real sense being compelled to subsidize power company attacks against their own interests.

Our federal rate regulating agency has ruled against these practices. Our federal tax collecting agency is investigating them. Don't you think it is high time our state Utilities Commission and our state Department of Revenue looked into these practices too?

The public is entitled to know whether power companies in North Carolina have been improperly charging such expenses. If they have, the public is entitled to immediate remedial action.

Why am I voting to continue Nickels for Know-how?

I like a bargain!

And that's just what Nickels for Know-How looks like to me. I have problems that agricultural research and education can solve. I don't know of a farmer who hasn't. Alone, I can't afford to pay for my own agricultural research and education; but if I put my nickels with yours, we can buy at a bargain the know-how we all need.

That's what we've done these past six years. We've each contributed a nickel for every ton of feed and fertilizer we bought. Our money has paid for new agricultural research and education in over 50 fields. The projects—approved by the farmers from every county who represent us on our Agricultural Foundation at State College—are solving problems that hold back all of us. I think the answers I'm getting from these projects are well worth the few cents a year they cost me.

I have a right to be sold on research and education. Ten years ago, I thought I was making as much corn as a man could. Since then, I've doubled my yields. I give research and education the credit, and I can use more of it.

Another reason my wife and I are voting for Nickels for Know-How is a matter of pride. We want our children to know their daddy and mother are willing to do "a little bit extra" when it comes to helping themselves and their youngsters. That's what Nickels for Know-How is—a program of self-help in the American tradition. We are encouraging our children to vote, too. They are the ones who will be enjoying the fruits of this research and education in a few years.

There are many other reasons, but mainly I'm voting to continue the program we started six years ago because research and education has helped me earn a better living. I believe it can help me even more in the future. Just think what it would mean to all farmers if we could lick this nematode problem or find a cure for bloat! These are just two of the more than 50 things Nickels for Know-How is working on.

If you use feed or fertilizer, you and your wife or husband can vote for Nickels for Know-How at any polling place in your county on Friday, August 23. If your children buy feed or fertilizer—as most 4-H'ers, Future Farmers and New Farmers of America do—they can vote also.

LOWEST PRICE IN TOWN FOR THIS NEW, NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC RANGE

40-INCH "BIG OVEN" RANGE

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That's all you pay for this big beautiful G.E. Electric Range!

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